TERMS.

Published weekly, at Two Dollars and Fift Critical developes on the developes of Three Dollars and Fift Critical developes to a club for Ten Dollars. Two consists five copies to a club for Ten Dollars, and slave States, one dollar per cartin advance, or two dalars after three months. Subscriptions out of Kentucky payable in advance.

Remittances at the risk of the Eddor.

Agents.

We answer: this is a point not proved, and by consequence, not connected. The evidence relied upon, is mere verbal enticism; which, in the language of Dr. Bishop, "minst be very inconclusive reasoning as to historic matter of fact." The phrase "upo Zugon," as used in 1 Tim. 6: 1, is supposed by some to prove the servants addressed were slaves, and that the servants addressed were slaves, as having ballow.

PACE SEYNOUR, General Special, Cincinnati, Onic.
Cales Harramons, sole Agent for the Now England Stores, No. 30 weshers are streep Boson.

For the True American
For the True American
It Stavery Hight:
No. 1X.

BUTIES OF MARTENS.

They were such, as in conjunction with the leading doctrines of Christianity, made it the manifest duty of the masters to free their slaves, (if slaves they had.)
Christianity had already taught the world, that "God had made of one blood all then ations of the earth." Acts 17: 26. "That of a truth God is no respecter of persons." Acts 10: 31. That they had one common Redeemer. And, if Christians, one common hunne, Heaven.
These principles being taught, the Aposte, identify the laves, the street is there respect of persons with him." And, "Ye masters, dut it is just and equal." Col. 4: 1.
Now, what is just and equal? This just and equal." Col. 4: 1.
Now, what is just and equal? This guestion shall not, for the present, be decided either by anti-slavery men, or prossary from their masters in color.
What do they say is justice to a white servant? for Christianity makes no distinction on the ground of color, and the servants and had have kind treatment, with plenty of good food and clothing.

(2) He shall have kind treatment, with plenty of good food and clothing.

(2) He shall have kind treatment, with plenty of good food and clothing.

(2) He shall have kind treatment, with plenty of good food and clothing.

(2) He shall have kind treatment, with plenty of good food and clothing.

(2) He shall have kind treatment, with plenty of good food and clothing.

(2) He shall have kind treatment, with plenty of good food and clothing.

(2) He shall have kind treatment, with plenty of good food and clothing.

(2) He shall have kind treatment, with plenty of good food and clothing.

(2) He shall have kind treatment, with plenty of good food and clothing.

(2) He shall have kind treatment, with plenty of good food and clothing.

(2) He shall have kind treatment, with plenty of good food and clothing.

expression is like that in Matt. 6: 34; Greeks and Romans, stavery was not more row." This does not literally forbid that we shall make any provision for the more row, but this: "seek first the kingdom of God"—he not so much concerned about the things of the morrow, or this world, as your soul. So in the present case, the Apostle says to the servant, be not more solicitous about your personal liberty than the salvation of your soul; you can be a Christian if you are a slave and oppressed.

The does not forbid him to desire liberty; and the salvation of your soul; you can be a Christian if you are a slave and oppressed.

The does not forbid him to desire liberty; and the salvation of your soul; you can be a Christian if you are a slave and oppressed.

The does not forbid him to desire liberty; and the time of writing these epistles, so that at the time of writing these epistles, they were free provinces of the Roman empire. And if slavery was not in the country it wa

salvation of your soul: you can be a Unistian if you are a slave and oppressed.

He does not forbid him to desire liherty; for he immediately adds, that it is lies duty to use it, if he can: "If thou mayest be free, use it rather." Now, note this: The large here decided that LIBERTY IS A in all the churches in Europe, where it is

before coming in, or none such had ever free, use it rather." Now, note this: The Apostle lass here decided that LIBERTY IS.

BETTER STATE FOR THE SLAVE THAN BOND.

AGE.

Then let no man ever say, against holy writ, that slaves are as well off as if they were free.

Now comes the point. The Apostle having decided that freedom is a better condition than bondage, every master who would obey Christ, in loving his neighbor as himself—do unto others as he would others should do unto him—schowledge. Christ in the least of one of his creatures, and obey the precept of the Apostle, in masters, and obey the precept of the Apostle, in masters, and obey the precept of the Apostle, in masters, and obey the precept of the Apostle, in masters, and equal." Was religiously bound to give liberty to his slave, if he had one. It he servant was a hireling, the master should give him a fair compensation for lots toil. What was then true is true now.

Then, the precepts given to both servants and masters, are such as give no tolerance to slavery; but in the language of Scott, they are such, "if obeyed, would infallibly destry it."

It is objected, if Christianity gives no take the first verse were slaves, it is objected, if Christianity gives no take the first verse were slaves, it is objected, if Christianity gives no take the first verse were slaves, it is objected, if Christianity gives no take the first verse were from the christian to draw money from their disciples."

they are such, "if obeyed, would infallibly destruy it."

It is objected, if Christianity gives no tolerance to slavery, why did the Aposteles tolerate slave-holders in their communion?

"It is esems that the Judaizers had no view in tesching, but to draw money from their disciples;" and McKnight.

I any nothing sgainst Christian perfection; God forbut that I shoold; but grant that I may know more of it.

addressed in the 2d verse, as having believ-ing masters, were of the same class.

subtressed in the second verse were of the same classe; does not be subtressed of the second verse, may have been simply guardinas were miners or those around whom there were at present legisl barriers.

Whatever may have been the relation of the second verse, may have been simply guardinas were miners or those around whom there were at present legisl barriers.

Whatever may have been the relation of the control of the straight of the second verse, and have a second control that the second verse, and the specific procept second verse, and the specific procept second of the second verse, and had all things mental principles or general precepts of the form of the apostolical hardens, forbids the idea, that sheery was believed were together, and had all things common; and sold their possessions and goods, and parted them to all as every main and nearly. As etc. 2: 44, 45; 1: 23, 31, the priviles are not at the same time rob their fellow man, yes, fellow the mineral second verse, which were the same time rob their fellow man, yes, fellow in the relation of the early to previously large to the poor, and at the same time rob their fellow man, yes, fellow in the relation of the early to previously and the right to personal ownership, of the very right to acquire a fellow of the same time rob their fellow man, yes, fellow in the second where the same time rob their fellow man, we man, and were the second where the same time rob their fellow had they will be the same time rob their fellow when the second where the same time rob their fellows and the second was a second where the second were enlawed; and for this purpose, they had the second were enlawed; and for this purpose, they had the second were sendant, and were all the second were sendant, and were the second were shared; and for this purpose, they had the second were shared; and for this purpose, they had the second were shared; and for this purpose, they had the second were shared; and for this purpose, they had the second were shared; and for this purpose, the

* See Episile of Ignatios to the church at Ephenational industry to the scheme, and of making such preparations as may be necessary.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1846.

addressed in the second verse were of the same class; de and or but, being frequently class of servants.

Southern Christianity.

The following is the first sentence of a long article in the Southern Christian Advocate, and shows what is the influence and

The serenne addressed, as a most probe of two discoursed, between the person who were pore and had bound themselver for a season.

"The serenne addressed, as it most probe about the melver for a season.

"The serenne addressed, as it most probe about the melver for a season.

"The serenne addressed, as it most probe about the melver for a season.

"The serenne addressed, as it most probe about the melver for a season.

"The serenne addressed, as it most probe about the melver for a season.

"The servente addressed, as it most probe about the melver for a season.

"The servente addressed, as it most probe about the melver for a season.

"The servente addressed, as it most probe about the melver for the melver."

(B) "When he has attained the age of a feroman to feel the properties.

(B) "When he has attained the age of a feroman to forth it is a properties. The men and the melver is a season.

And there are to offer the saving of the servents he does not prevent the season of the servents he does not prevent the season of the season of the season of the season of the season has a season. The season of the season of the season has a season of the season has a season of the se the Apostle returns him "not now a slave, but above a slave, a brother belaved, especially to me, but how much more to thee, both in the llesh and in the Lord." And history informs us that he was afterwards Bishop of Ephesns. "Iguatius, writing converning him, praises God that the church of Ephesus had so good a bishop." If, then, he was a slave to Philemon, as is claimed, then the apostle emancipated him immediately; and that too "upon the sad." The strongest anti-slavery man could ask no more.

Then, take the case either way yon will, neither the teaching nor the practice of the apostle, for a moment tolerates slavery.

The truth is, dear reader, there is no slavery in the Bible. Patrick Henry said, "it is a debt we owe to the purity of our teligion, to show that it is at variance with the law that warrants slavery." This I have lahored to do. I claim nothing new; but if I have been in any degree successful in vindicating God's word from the charge of oppression, I have accomplished the great desire of my heart. My work, however, has been d'a negative character;—showing that the Bible does not sanction or even tolerate slavery. I wish in one more number, to show positively, that slavery is sin, and why it is sin.

J. G. F.

Dutter Auction.—It is the invariable

DUTCH AUCTION.—It is the invariable practice throughout Holland, to bid down instead of up, at an accion. An article is set up at any price the auctioneer pleases; if nobody bids, he lowers till some person cries "Mine," and that person who so claims it is then entitled to it; a practice congenial to Dutch tacitarnity.

the committee, who will see to the sate-keeping, and attend to their being re-pack-ed at the close of the exhibition.

In case of a sale of them, the money will.

In case of a sale of them, the money will be duly transmitted.

As there will be many goods undisposed of which the proprietors may not desire to have returned, and prefer to have sold for their benefit, the committee will cause a sale at auction of such articles as the owners may desire to have so disposed of.

Motive power will be firmished at the exhibition rooms for such machinery as may require it.

exhibition from sort such machinery as may require it.

As the committee can only give tors general invitation to the manufacturers and artisans of the country, each one will be pleased to consider it addressed to himself

dividually. Editors of papers throughout the country,

Editors of papers throughout the country, fixed by to the objects, are respectfully requested to give this circular a few insertions. William W. Seaton, Washington. Thomas P. Jones, do Jone W. Marry, do Daylo A. Hall, co. W. A. Bramley, do R. C. Weighttann, do Thomas Blacden, do William Easily, do William Easily, do WILLIAM EASHY, do
JOHN F. CALLAN, da
JAMES LYONS, Richmond, Virgin
J. P. KENNEDY, Baltimore, Md.
JOHN WETHERED, da da
O. C. Tiffany, do do
March 28th, 1816.

CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER

ies. We have, long since, decided this controversy, and do not intend to be pestered with it any further. Each number will contain thirty-two pages in Brevier—price one dollar in advance—say within one month after subscription. We trust that all who are friendly to our cause, will forthwith obtain subscribers and forward names and the foulds. Every agent obtaining the subscribers and forwarding five dollars, will be entitled to the sixth copy. The first number will be issoed in May; and, in the meantine, we hope our present schanges will not desert us.

We shall spare no pains to render this periodical matrocitive and useful to the public generally, and to our southern Methodist friends especially.

But.—"But" is, to me, a more detestable combination of letters than "No" itself. "No" is a surly, honest fellow; speaks his mind rough and round at once. "But" is a sneaking, exceive, half-bred, exceptions sort of a conjunction, which

"It does allay

The good precedent; fie upon but yet;

But yet is a jailor to bring forth
Some monstrous malefactor.

sary to render the exhibition as fall and as effective as the time allowed will permit.

Thus summoned to this labur from a source so amply entitled to the respect and confidence of the nation, and fully concurring in the importance attached to the subject, the undersigned have not hesitated to comply with the wishes of those by whom they have been put in requisition, and promptly to enter upon the fluties assigned to them. In the performance of these dities they invoke the carnest co-operation of all who may have any thing to contribute to the proposed exhibition, hoping that this invitation will be answered in such a manner as shall enable the committee to present such a display of the work of our artisans as shall adequately attest the great skill and perfection to which our country has attained in manufacturing and mechanical art.

The committee propose that the exhibition shall be opened at Washington, on the 20th day of May next, previous to which date ample provisions will be made for the reception, security, and shadieraft known to the artizans of the Finited States, and desire that the price, as well as the maker's name, be furnished with cach article intended for exhibition. Committees will be appointed for the superintendence and arrangement and preservation of all specimens which may be sent to their care.

The rooms will be ready to receive articles for exhibition from and alter the irised ay of May. The exhibition will be kept open not less than two weeks.

Owners of parcels exhibited during the exhibition.

All goods intended for exhibition.

All goods intended for exhibition.

All goods intended for exhibition can be directed to Mr. David A. Hall, secretary of the committee, who will see to the satievely and attend to their hear proposed at the close of the exhibition.

La case of the exhibition.

La case of the exhibition.

All goods intended for exhibition can be directed to Mr. David A. Hall, secretary of the committee, who will see to the satievely and the proposed of the exhibition.

La cas

Five Days Later from Europe

The pilot boat Romer, and the packet ships Andirondack and Queen of the West, arrived at New York on the 10th inst., with Liverpool dates of the 11th and London papers of the 10th of March.

The commercial news is favorable.
Cotton was firm, while there was an advance in flour and wheat.

Sir Robert Peel's proposed free-trade system was still under discussion in Parliament, with a prospect of being speedily adopted, in accordance with the plans of the Ministry. There has been no action in Parliament on the Oregon question.

There are to be great reductions in the Russian tariff.

It is said that the French funds had declined.

The English press is very warlike in its tone. Our refusal to arbitrate was received by the newspapers in no very gentle spirit. The Times redicules the brevity of our rule may funces, and after sociousing the condition of our detences, thus speaks of

our navy:

"No estimate can be formed of the real "No estimate can be formed of the real strength of the crews of the American navy, because it is well known that a considerable portion of this fleet is manned by British seamen, who are attracted by the high pay of the American navy in time of peace. But that very circumstance shows the extreme difficulty of manning an American fleet in war with England. Their ships are, in fact, worked to a great extent by English mercenaries, a large portion of whom would unquestionably return to their own colors on the outbreak of hostifities."

The Liverpool Courier thinks that the refusal to orbitrate amounts to a declaration

The Liverpool Courier thinks that the refusal to arbitrate amounts to a declaration of war. The same paper says, "An American invasion of Oregon must be promptly resisted and severely pinnished."

The London Stun calls our seizure of Texas "a seandalous robbery;" and in allusion to our relations with Mexico, asks, "Can England and France look on with apathy?"

apathy?"
In brief, the tone of the English papers

tion.

In the debate on Indian corn, and buck-

In the debate on Indian corn, and buck-wheat and rice being free, allusions were made to these articles being American staples.

The opposition to the Evangelical Alli-ance in Scotland, meets with increasing opposition among the clergy.

The Coercion Bill for Ireland has been

read a second time.

A great fire had occurred in Normandy the village of Sainte Honorine Dufay, about three leagues from Can, was entirely

surgents number about 40,000; yet all

The Liverpool Courier speculates upon the probable mission of the Romer, and states that a great desire to learn it prevailed

throughout the conutry.

The French papers have but little relation to Oregon. They seem to incline to the opinion that matters will arrive at an

results, had sprung up among the Jews in

THE TARIFF. The London Sun says: "The ad valorem Tariff must be more equal in its operation, provided proper rules exist in establishing the valuation of property imported. Under the present act the duties levied upon the same articles vary at the same port of entry, and the average rate of duties upon the same articles is nomin-

very high.

Specific daties create, at all times, a great deal of difficulty, and if the system presented by the Secretary of the Treasury, professed no other merit but simplicity, that alone would entitle it to be adopted. The variety of rates of duties levied under the present Tariffupon almost the same articles, is very great, in some cases specific, and in others ad valorem.

NUMBER 40.

A modification of the Tariff, aiming at the reduction, and the establishment of the ad valorem principle throughout, must make this act as near perfectas possible, and give it a permanency never enjoyed by any previous bill of this character.

Sir Robert Peel stated that every thing that could be done by the government to obviate the impending famine and disease in Ireland, would at once receive consideration. He trusted that the admission of corn, etc., duty free, would immediately relieve the wants of the Irish pessantry.

The London Standard of the 10th ult., says:

It is more than donbtful if the free trade measures of the English ministers will have the effect in softening down asperities, and rendering the Americans more tractable in the settlement of the Oregon dispute, which we have had occasion to know has been all along confidently anticipated by their supporters here; for every concession that has been made seems to have been attributed to fear, and not to a sense of justice and an ardent desire to avoid a rupture and the consequent horrors of war.

of war.

As far as any conclusion can be drawn, both from the papers and the private letters, the American Tariff question will be argued and decided by the real or imaginary domestic interests alone, and not with reference to those of foreign states, either in a commercial or military point of view.

Should this turn out to be the case, it will be a great disappointment to our ultra

"Should this turn out to be the case, it will be a great disappointment to our ultra free traders, who have fondly cherished the hope, that the moment Sir Robert Peel's projects reach the United States they would be considered such a boon to the Americans, that the Oregon question would sink in the comparison, and become altogether a secondary matter.

The Cologne Gazette says :- The ques-The Cologne Gazette says:—The question of the suppression of navigation dues of the Rhine having been without result as regards the States generally, the governments of France and Holland have agreed to suppress them in their territories in favor of their respective commerce.

The throne of Spain is in danger in consequence of the refusal of the Queen to sanction the electorial law. It was expected the ministry would at one resign.

Martial law is to be continued at Catalonia. Gen. Breton has command of the district.

Political affairs in Switzerland remain in

a critical state. At Berne things look gloomy. The Grand Council had depri-ved the Conneillors of State—nine of them

wet the Conneillors of State—nine of them—of their functions.

Inaly gives little to talk of.

In an extraordinary consistory, to be convoked on or about the 18th of March at Rome, the Pope will communicate to the cardinals the state of the negatiations pending between him and the cabinet of St. Petersburgh.

ersburgh.
A nomination of bishops, among others A nomination of lishops, among others, some Spanish bishops, will take place. News had been received from different legations that soldiers belonging to the Swiss regiments are missing, and no traces of them to the covered, No doubt they have been assassinated.

NAVAL PREPARATION.—The extraordinary activity which prevails in all the dockyards, in overhauling and bringing forward frigates of the heavest class is very ominons, as these are precisely the vessels which will be required in a war with America. In addition to the 44 and 50 gun frigates already in commission, the following vessels of the same class are either preparing for commission or undergoing careful examination, namely—the Gloucester, a line-of-batte ship rozed to a 50 gun frigate; the Raleigh, 50; the Southamapton, 50; the Iris, 44; the Cornwall, 50; the Conquestador, 50; the Illustration, 14; the Constance, 50; the Portland, 50; the Java, 50; and the Alfred, 50. There are already at sea the following vessels of this class:—The Grampos, 50; the Eagle, 50; the Melampos, 41; the Vindicities, 50; the Warspire, 50; the Vernon, 50; Endymion, 44; the President, 50; the Winchester, 50; and the America, 50. From the Liverpool Times, March 10.

We copy an Oregon paragraph, from the

We copy an Oregon paragraph, from the London Times, as follows:

Mr. Polk has already instructed the American Minister in London to ask for an explanation of the activity in our dock-yards. His own conscience might have given it to him; his own language has put us upon the defensive; and although the termination of the convention of 1827 by notice is no easus belli, yet the disposition indicated by that notice, and the means which may be taken to carry that disposition into effect. taken to carry that disposition into effect, may hereafter furnish ample ground of sus-picion, of remonstrance, and finally of hospart of the British Government will proba-bly not be without a good effect on the Uni-ted States; and it will undoubtedly com-mand the unanimous support of the people of England.

that we ainounced on Saurray the arriva-in Cove of a United States pilot schooner, 84 tons, direct from New York: having on board a gentleman—supposed to be the hearer of official despatches—who at once proceeded to London. On her arrival at bearer of official despatches—who at once proceeded to Loudon. On her arrival at Cove Harbor, with the American flag flying at the mast head, a Lieutenant of H. M. S. Vangnard was despatched, by order, as we understand, of the Admiral, to require that the flag should be at once taken down. The Captain of the W. J. Romer received the British officer with much courtesy, and asked him down to the eabin—and having been made acquainted with the object of his visit, the American's reply was characteristic: "So long as I have an arm to pull a trigger, no man shall dare to toneh that flag." This prompt reply puzzled the "Britisher" not a kittle—hereturned to his ship for further orders—and in a short time came back to the American officer with an ship for further orders—and in a short time came back to the American officer with an ample apology, to the effect that seeing tho vessel so small, his commander did not think she was an American vessel, and that the flag of that nation had been used without authority. So the matter ended.

This is a good story, but we expect to see it contradicted.

The first step to greatness is to be honest.

Restraint from ill is the best kind of free-

LEXINGTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22. The Kiduapping Case,

We don't intend to reply to the loving effusions of the Commonwealth, about the harmonious good feeling which ought to prevail, in all parts of the Union, in reducing a mun to slavery. All we say is, that if Allgier, the agent of Mrs. Long, carried Jerry to Cincinnsti, Jarry is a freeman. We will ther Ohio is base enough to see her citizens reduced to slavery!

Twas Your Ox Gored Mine!

We give in another column "The Execution of Pauline," as related in the New Orleans Picayune. Here is a woman hung for doing what may be done with impunity by the Whites to any one of our three millions of Seuthern blacks! Justice in vain has been, in all ages, represented blind; for she looks upon a black skin, and uses the cord of desth, when if the culprit were White, it would be sn sct ned nor punished, if not sanctified by the Gospel of Christ!

Some subscriber has sent us a counterfeit ten dollar note, Lafayatto bank of Cincinnsti, letter B, No. 13,076. We can't imagine what extender of

We like to see the soul of the poet on fire, it When thus lit up, its words hurns so gloriously. When the apeak in our blood with a thrill.

Whittier, of all our poets, has the power of put ting his soul into song. It is because it is embedded with the love of liberty, and nn intense hatred of slavery in every form. His Saxon words flow out forth thoughts which make the heart throb again. He is freedom's poet.

The triumph of New Hampshire jumped with his

And therein of ever Issuing Julies and Langdon and Milen. The best blood of the revolution had con-acctated its mountain soil. But her sons had fet-tered themselves by self-forged chairs of slavery, the long bound vassal of the exulting South, until for vary shame, they felt that their freedom must ba gained. And they have regained it.
When the news was borne to tha poet, that the

grande mountains were flouted by freedom's flag, once egain, he thus greeted her in lofty and stirring

Slave-holding Madness and Fanatteism Wo call the attention of our readers to Mr. S. M.'s letter. It proves to what excess the

human mind may reach, in a bad causo!

against God" in attempting entancipation Does not he know that thirteen states of this Union are free of slaves? Have they fought successfully against God! The majority or civilized nations have abolished slavery! Have they fought successfully against God!

M. contends that God cursed the sons of Canaan and put a black mark upon them that the world should know that whomsoever the Lord curses, he will curse! What arrant nonsense is this? Have not a majority of the slaves in the world been white? Where then is the mark of the curse? Are there not many colors every shade, from white to black, and are not all, yes, every one, enslaved? How then can we know the accursed! The exhortation to servants or slaves to be obedient to their rnasters, is similar to the injunction to "be subject to the powers that be." Will any sane therefore, submit to all iniquities and pressions of government, under this command ? Was our revolution criminal? The spirit of the rule only must be kept in view. God wills slavery, according to M., till he thinks proper to change it, who can say but that he is now commencing the great work? Let M, take care lest he resist the will of God at his own hazard !

Such doctrines as held in this letter and taught by learned Divines, makes God out the most merciless of tyrants, and fills our mad-houses with miserable lunatics!

RICHMOND Kv., April 2d, 1816.

Ma. C. M. CLAY—Sir:
You surprise me to see you fighting against
God—or do you expect to bless those whom
God curses—or do you intend to alter or aholish the decrees of God at your will? When
the old aervant of God cursed his son Canaan,
and told him that servants of servants he ahould
bagto his brethren; are you as presumptuous
as not to be willing for the Lord's will to be oa, to his brethren; are you an presumptuous as not to be willing for the Lord's will to be done on Earth as it is in Heaven? Why, Sir, he has put a black mark upon them, that all the world should know that whomsoever the Lord curses he will bless, and whomsoever the Lord curses he will curse. And it is clear and plain that the Lord sanctions slavery, for when he came upon the earth and found them slaves, he never forbade it, but told the servants to be subject to their masters in all things. Now, Sir, it appears clear and plain that God intends them to be slaves, notil he changes or alters his decrees. Let my man deny it, if he pleases—it will be at his own hazard. S. M. C. M. CLAY.

D. Crosaman, Whig, is elected Mayor over the regular Democratic nominee, and an Inde-

pendent candidate. The vote stood : D. Crossman (Whig), - - - 3,006 J. Guilot (Loco), - - - 2,746 J. Guilot (Loco), ... Montigut (Independent),

Montigut (Independent), Recorder of the 1st Municipality—Genois, "2d"Baldwin, Suzenall,

By Anthority.

The National Intelligencer thinks the following paragraph from the Richmond Enquirer may be entitled to some credit.

may be entitled to some credit.

It is now said that the last steamer took out directions to our minister in London to inquire, through Lord Aberdeen, the precise views of the British Government, and whether Sir Robert Peel's allusion to the offer of the 49th parallel was intended to Imply an approval of that line as a compromise; Mr. McLaor being authorized to asy that this Government would receive that proposition favorably.

"THE IMPARTIAL" is a neat sheet, published weekly at Louiaville, Ky., by an association of practical printers—10 ceots per week. Success to the laboring class.

The democrats have earned the city of New York at the charter election

Virginit Coming t

We love to hear of anti-slavery m slave States. And more especially when those novements are based upon solemn convictions of C. M. Burleigh addressed the meeting very

duty, and deep religious sentiment. flames, while contending for freedom. But then, Committee to circulste tracts, papers, &c., Elithis feeling and these impulses sro consumed by their very intensity, and too often leave tha man, and

Not so is it, when men count the coal, and, measuring their responsibility to mish and God, determine in their own minds, come what may, to resist slavery in every form. They stand ever unmoved by excitement, or mere impulse, end neither wear themselves out by over work, or slacken their efforts, in consequence of any depression from excess. Steady and strong, lika man prepared for a hard and long journey, they look every evil full in the face, and encounter peril and privation as if they were every day occurrences. Their whole moral frame-work is kuit together, in such compact form, as to be to them an impervious coat of mail. Their courage is as patient and so invincible, that they transport the system of slavery, or throw obstacles in the way of emancipatin, we eannot, and in the mightier lyising of social states of the courage is as patient and so invincible, that they is not be to them an impervious coat of mail. Their

the house of Solomon Hendrickson, and organized by calling John Parkinson to the chair, and appointing Samuel Reed Sec., after solemn prayer beging offsed to Almights, Gal. They had been

and were, slave holders; but then and there they renounced the curse, and pledged themselves, each to the other, to do battle against it while life lasted. Solemnly they say:

Whereas God, the ruler of the universe, listh ordained civil magnitates to be under him, over the people, for his own glory and the pupplic good, soch shath said in his wood, "be that ruleth with men must be just, roling in the fear of God; men of truth, hating covetonsness." And whareas, no slaveholder can possess these characteristica, from the simple fact that slaveholding is one continued aggression upon all the rights of man, denying him all right, even to his children, his wife, bis own soul and body. And futher, the wrath of Almighty God is pnonounced against slaveholders, in these words "we unto him that buildeth his house by unrighteousness, and his chambers by wrong, that uses his neighbor's services without wages, and giveth him nought for his work," therefore, Resolved, That as criticens of a slaveholding state, we have entered into a warfare against slavery, because we believe it to be a sin against God, as sin, in which, by our ascial, political and ecclesisatical relations we are necessarily involved; because it inflicts incalculable wrong upon 3,000,000 of our fellow beings, whom we are religiously bound to love as ourselves, and because it acts as a principle of corruption all over the country.

And because slavery hinders the prosperity of Virginia, disgraces her character, and joopards all herrights; because she owesit toherself, to humanity, to freedom, to blot from her statute book the laws by which it is upheld; because the past and the present of all persons who believe that decoperation of all persons who believe that decoperation of all persons who believe that the unrighteous assert of all persons who believe that the unrighteous asserts of all persons who believe that the unrighteous asserts of all persons who believe that the unrighteous asserts of sale for an anongst us, convinced as destroyed from amongst us,

her rights; because she owes it to herself, to humanity, to freedom, to blot from her statute book the laws by which it is upheld; because the past and the presentalike inform them, that it is an iostitution, encircled and embedded by custom and habit, by wealth and passion,—these men of Marshall are not only presand embedded by custom and habit, by wealth and passion,—these men of Marshall are not only prepared far the conflict, 'be it long or short,' but they corted it, by setting up one of their number, Jonx Bell, as a candidate for the Legislature at the election held on last Thursday. Noble example! If the friends of freedom in the different counties io Kentucky and Virginia would do likewise, we should be the prepared to the country, and will hold no fellowship with sanctimonious hypocrites, who here no mobs, and the insolence and tyranny of in heaven's garh dare to palliate, or uphold it. gated scorn and contempt. These freemen further Rice and Ittanchard's Debute on Slavery.

No State in the Union has a higher charac-

she says what she means, and will do what she political equality. On the contrary, we must either

We laid oceasion to visit that state not long ago, and to see her men and her women, and our impression of their worth was strengthened every way. Free from all pretention, yet possassed of a just self respect, they show themselves in public and private, by their acts, to be the friends of universal education and freedom. We look, therefore, for right action, whenever We look, therefore, for right action, whenever will hardly be held in check by cant, prestiges, and

man related the following case, which came under his own observation.

"Neveral years ago a free colored man in Maryland married a slawe, and had become the father of several children, and the owner of a small farm; the owner of the slave lately addreased a letter to her husband, stating his intention to sell his wife, and added, if he wished to purchase to inform him, as he intended selling her immediately. The colored man since his marriago had paid a yearly sum as hire for him wife, who was a slave for a term of years colly, and now wanted but about a year of being free. About a year previous to this, the slaveholder called on the colored man, and remarked coolly that he would just take his oldest daughter with him now, as she had become old enough to work, and accordingly seized her and earried her off, and she is now in his possibated. Slavery is not good even when free

session. The man had just been in Wilmington soliciting aid to buy his own wife and children; he would probably succed.

ably, when the following officers were agreed duty, and deep religious sentiment.

There are lashes of feeling, wild iurpulses which come and go, when thoughts of liberty press upon the heart. These we value. For they tell us of untutored goodness, of generous sympathy, of kindling emotion, and of that burning first which sets individusls and nutions, sometimes, in the fiercest of the property of the fiercest while contending for freedom. But then, the fiercest of the fie

the people, who are swayed by them, weak and powerless, from over action.

Not so is it, when men count the cost, and, Puscy and Anne Semple, reported the follow-

courage is so patient end so invincible, that the tyisning of the law, and the mightier tyrauny of society, cannot move them a jot from their holy and fixed purpose.

Of this charactar were the men of Marshall counties were the left of Figurery metal.

brought up and slavery; some of them had been, and were, slave holders; but then and there they renounced the curse, and pledged themselves, each to the other, to do battla against it while life lastad.

Solemnly they are:

**A resolved, That although we feel a deep interest in the advance and increase of the opposition to slavery every where, yet our first object is to have it sholished in our own State.

6. Resolved, That we cordially invite the

That we believe with Washington, that "tank is, by legislative authority," pil-dging ourselves as did that good and grent man, that so for a so we said that good and grent man, that so for as so well as fixed with the result in the examples of all," and that it is by legislative authority," pil-dging ourselves as did that good and grent man, that so for as our suffixed will be seen that "the liberties of a nation cannot be thought secure, so long as slavery destroys their only foundation—the equality of all," and that it couly is e true lover of his country, who devotes all his political, moral and social energies to remove en element in our institutions, which other is as a people.

That we believe with Henry Clay that slavery is a curse to the master, a wrong, a grievous wrong to the slave," and that is laboring to its overthrow we are contributing to the true interests of the master, a wrong, a grievous wrong to the slave," and that is laboring to its overthrow we are contributing to the true interests of the master who is cursed by it, as well as restoring to the wronged slave his rights.

That the land of Washington, Jefferson, Henry, who devotes of the master, a wrong, a grievous wrong to the slave," and that is laboring to its overthrow we are contributing to the true interests of the master, a wrong, a grievous wrong to the slave, and that is laboring to its overthrow we are contributing to the true interests of the master, a wrong, a grievous wrong to the slave, and that is laboring to its overthrow we are contributing to the true interests of the master.

That the land of Washington, Jefferson, Henry, when the slave is a slave in state of the master with the whites, we should not hesitate to resist a slave insurrection. ter who is curacid by it, as well are restoring to the wronged stave his rights.

That the land of Washington, Jefferson, Henry, Randolph, and their worthy compatriots, should not be stained with the blood of oppression, not be concerned in upholding a system of cruelty, violence and wrong, at total variance with the principles of left first blorn mighty men, who won hone for themselves, and renown for Virginia, by their devotion to universal liberty; and we owe it to their memory, as well as to our own good names, as Virgioians, to strive to wipe the foul blot from her escutchcon.

That here, as in Kentucky, "bub parties are lost in overwhelming subservience to the slave power." We have nothing to hope, as anti-alavey men from either, and therefore we have cut loose from both, and formed a Liberty party, whose great object is to accomplish freedom for the millions of our enabyted countrymen, and we ask the co-operation of our countrymen, and we ask the co-operation of our fellow citizens, assured that it is the only organization that can or will effect enything for the abilition of slavery.

Complimenting us, they express the sincere de-

of slavery.

Complimenting us, they express the sincere desire, that some brave and gifted Virginian would rise up, end struggle to free bis native state from the standard of principle of self-defence. And if any tyranny freedom and liberty to all. To such a one they pledge their support. And they call upon the freemen of Ohio, Brook, Tyler and Marshall, to unita with them in their holy effort. Let the cell be answered! Let freemen say, there shall be no longer swered! Let freemen say, there shall be no longer for they are the supportant of the construction of Christianity, the present reference damagning—for they slide covered. with blood, and with consciences glorifying in their

We do not agree with Mr. B, that the duty of ista cesses before the black is entitled to We had occasion to visit that state not long der constitutional restrictions, must rule, or we must vield up the Republican theory, that a majority, un Delaware moves.

Nor are we disappointed. The Delaware Aott-Slavery Society met on the 10th and 11th off March, at Wilnington, Ilenjanin Webb, the Vice President, in the chair. A committee were appointed to nominnte officers for the ensuing year, and while they were out, the chairman related the following case, which came under his own observation.

day when its traitor priests shall be sent scudding of what was Mexico." Yes, truly, for it is now in pos-across Mason's and Dixon's line, "like squirrels session of Metamoras, and is but on the road to Cali-with the wind in their tails!" It is bad enough to fornia! And as new territory is annexed South, as an-

Mr. Rice, in connection with Mr. B.'s remark that partus sequitur ventrem, and that slavery places human beings among the cattle, admits that if this is true, slavery is detestable! Now if Mr. Rice can cite e single State in the Union when a slave is better protected by law than "cattle," we yield tha whole ground! He cannot! Shall that world hear it! Tha virtue of the brute creation is better protected than that of the human race!! In No, Mr. Rice, the slave is not placed "among cattle," but below them; whilst as a being of consciousness, and immortal nature, his condition is as far below the public voice should demand, first, the restriction that public voice should demand, first, the restriction the public voice should demand, first, the restriction and immortal nature, his condition is as far below the public voice should demand, first, the restriction the beast of the field under a bad though law-abid- of slavery within its old bounds, and seconlly, its ang master, as the certh is below the heavens! If abolition within these bounds. No other means a syllogism?) more detestable: If one is similar, the other is altogether sinful 'q. r. n. And over this damnable system, if wedo not roar as any sucking dove, Mr. R. does not see but that it would ling dove, Mr. R. does not see but that it would be preached.

We give the following extracts from Herman Line of the control of the contr ing dove, Mr. R. does not use out that the prescript of the very right to murder us! And yet he prescript Melville's work upon Polynesian Life.

a sense of their obligation to have the gospel of Christ proclemed to the slave as well as to the master." Alsa, slas! so much the worse for them! heter never hear of God, than to know him as an appropriate and a constant of the slave as an appropriate and a constant of the slave as a special process.

Christ pocletimed to the slave as well as to the master." Alas, alas! so much the worse for them! better never hear of God, than to know him as an available that the state of God, than to know him as an available that the state of God, than to know him as an available that the state of God, than to know him as an available that the state of God, the God of Justice and moneurary fire Lights to the grave his chance-created form, As occan's wrecke rluministe the storm."

Give us back our ignorance, our sufferings, our crimes, but, for heaven's sake, destroy not all hopes of a God of Justice and mercy, and rest beyond the grave!

Mr. Rice sips comfort from the saying of a rescreted Monsicur Griffin, who did "not see that the efforts in favor of immediate emancipation have effected any thing hut rivet the chains is riveted the hetter—God forbid that the wrong should break loads? I and if slavery be of God, why "poor slave!" I lis plain that the reverend Monsieur Griffin was sather a transparently weak hother and short of sight! If the blind lead the blind, they will aurely fall into the dictogether!

We are glid to get safely past Mr. R.'a complaints of want of something tangible in Mr. B. to his third proposition. Thera are revivals of religion in slaveholders are not sinners! There is a form of logic called petitin principii—a begging of the question; but this syllogism is most too strong even for logic!

The loays have a better nonenelature; they would call it "coming the giraffe?!" The small sm

until it has become the ruling spirit of the Govern-ment, and of the people. The endesvor to check it

ment, and of the people. The endeavor to check it has been made; but it has failed under circumstances which render further resistance hopeless. For what, indeed, have we been struggling for territorial aggrandizement? To perpetunte standard to the extension of empire, for their support to the extension of empire, for this unconstitutional end detestable object?

To sey, then, that this passion is wrong—to declaim against it, may do very well, but it will never reach it, and our only hope is that it may be turned to good account. If, in extending our territory, we could extend the principles of freedom; if narrowing the bounds of slavery, on the one hand, we could enlarge the bounds of slavery, on the one hand, we could enlarge the bounds of constitutional liberty on the rying out the charter given by God to Adam: multiply and replenish the earth. And if this extension Service is made South, upon the basis of slavery, it must be York, as late as the 11th of February. is made South, upon the basis of stavery, it must we made West on the basis of freedom, to hold the sleve power in eheck, or to prevent it from obtaining entire and absolute control over the Government of the state of the legislature. The Liberia Methodist Conterence closed is a must session January 12th. The meeting was very harmonious.

The Liberia Methodist Conterence closed is a must session January 12th. The meeting was very harmonious.

the people of Chauteuque, under dete of March messages of some American governors, and will

from abuse. Yes, in its most simple form, "slavery in itself," to us, is the sum of all evils, for you may take away maringe and parents and even existence, but leave us, while life does last, our itherty.

But given Mr. R. the full benefit of his Hindon marriage, and we would say, sooner than the widow abould be put to death an the deceases of her hushand, let marriage perish from the face of the earth? So of lasvery, sooner than hava it, with his even attendant shuses, let it perish! How, then, has be shallow sophistry advanced him?

Nothing is more true than that a man may swellow a carnel and atrain at a gnat! Mr. R. admits that "speculating" in human beings is damnable, let us see. A. comes apon me and robs me of my libestry; B. comes and buys me and sells ma to G. for a profit, which man injure me mous! A lawer conscience, answer reasan, answer slave! Of Course A. is the greater enemy! If A. takes all my goods by robbery, and B, speculate upon them, which most crimmal! Of course A. Because it becomes a matter of unter indifference to me whether A, B, or C, have them, so they pass beyond my coultools but a main likely is wooth more than property; a fortiori, then, much more is the slave tradient to take! families, selling from a had master to a good one, we should place him mfnitely shove Mr. R, has alave-holder, of slavery! But Mr. R, admits slave trading to be "in itself sinfol," e.g., afamits slave trading to be "in itself sinfol," e.g., as a sheek black gown, and the black gown, and the black gown, and the savery is a crime, and refusing how a slavery was a crime, and refusing to was lavery be stripped of the sheep's slave-holding, or "slavery is in itself sinfol," e.g., and the black gown, and the waster of the sheep's slave tradient to detect the more and the black gown, and the waster colle, shall be classed together in the detectation of mankind, unless than the sheep of the living fire wasting away the bulwarks of time honored opperention! The desire the shall be a share bouse of Rood, despire and

flee from duty, but doubly infamous to make our nexed it will—the giant curse of slavery will be plant-cowardice the bulwark of oppression and wo!

Mr. Rice, in connection with Mr. B.'s remark shall not be sacrificed at home or betrayed abroad.

to place a slave among the brutes is detestable—to will save us. In no other way can the American place him below the brutes, is a priori, (Mr. R. loves government stood, or the American people be tha a syllogism!) more detestable! If one is sinful, propagandists of an enlarged constitutional liberty.

reason why it is not necessary to send the bible "The Christians of the South are waking up to

"Ah Tam 'ah Tam' thoa'll get thy fairin,
th hell they'll roust thee like a herrin'!"

Territorial Aggraudizement.

When the passion for increase of territory seizes
upon e people, there is scarcely a possibility of arresting it. It will run its course.

We wretched old man until the ascent is mounted!

Not she ; she could not deram of it. To be
aure, she nsed to think nothing of driving the
cows to pasture on the old farm in New England; but times have changed since then. So
she bawls out, 'Hookee' hookee! '(pull, pull,)
The old gentleman, frightened at the sound,
labors away harder than ever; and the younger
on makes a great show of straining hinself. shing it. It will run its course.

For the last eighteen years the spirit of territorial but takes care to keep one eye on his mistress grandizement has been growing in our country, intil it has been me the ruling spirit of the Government, and of the people. The endeavor to check it "Hookee!" and rap goes the heave the people will be the people of the spirit of th

Liberta.

News from Africa has been received, in New

Seward, in a late letter addressed to Gov. Roberts to the legislature. It is as long as tha The evils of the compact have become intolerable. The free Statea, increasing in population and wealth accently-five per cent. more than the slaveholding States, have fallen into a hopeless minority. Their interests are sacrificed at home, and betrayed sabroad, what have reached a new stage in our National career. It is that af Tarritorial aggrandizement.

the colonial territory. The schools, the condition of the poor, the judiciary, the militia, and other local topics, are briefly nonced. The governor speaks in very decided terms of opposition to the traffic in ardent spirits, and recommends that the duties on all apirituous liquores le raised to 100 per cent., and that no license be given to retailers for less than \$100. Of the liberated slaves of the Pons, he says:

"Reva Hone time country, which will be sound in another column, is important. What the result will be, remains to be seen. But Americans say, that the Mexicans are "keen" to put themselves under like protection of the United Column, is important.

States; the Texan papers affirm this to be so. The Austin Democrat, by way of proving this, publishes the following letter from Capt. Columns:

Pons, le says:

"I beg to call your attention to the propriety of adapting some special regulations in regard to the employment and management of those therated Africana, who have been recently landed in the colony from the slave-ship Pons." They are mostly young persons, who, if proper attention be paid to their training, may soon be brought into habits of civilization, and prove a great scapitation to the colony. Many of them have already been taken into the families of colonists, to be apprenticed at the next session of the probate court—under the act entitled, "An act concersing apprentice," the provisions of which set amply secure to them good treatment and proper training. I would, however, recommend that suitable persons be appointed to the general guardianship of those apprentices, whose duty it shall be to see them at stated times, to inquire respecting their treatment, and to see that the provisions of the sate concerning apprentices, whose duty it shall be to see them at stated times, to inquire respecting their treatment, and to see that the provisions of the sate concerning apprentices, whose duty it shall be to see them at stated times, to inquire respecting their treatment, and to see that the provisions of the sate concerning apprentice, whose duty it shall be to see them at stated times, to inquire respecting their treatment, and to see that the provisions of the sate of the Nucces, to our disappointment we found but the general guardianship of those appennited to the general guardianship of the sate of the Nucces, to our disappointment we found but the general guardianship of the sate of the Nucces, to our disappointment we found the provisions of the act consering apprentices, whose duty is shall be to see them at stated times, to inquire respecting their treatment, and to see that the provisions of the act consering apprentice, whose duty is shall be to see them at stated times, to inquire respecting the found and the provisions of the act consering apprentice, whose duty is shall be to see

The Luminary of Feb. 11th, says:

Rev. W. B. Hoyt, and lady, have been very sick, but are now convalescent and considered out of danger. Mrs. Williams has had several slight at tacks of fever, but is now confortable. Miss Johnson has occessional childs, but is abla to continue her school. J. H. Henham end lady, are in a tolerable state of hesht.

All the other musicinaries and teachers are well, as far as heard from; except Rev. A. D. Williams, who is quite feeble, and Rev. H. B. Matthews, who has so far tecovered as to leave town for this circuit.

Among the 190 peasons who arrived lerer in the Roanoke, on the Sit of Dec., but five have died, though most of them have had the fever. One of those who died was a very aged woman; one was a schly child, and three were ince in prime.

Most of them moved on to the land they drew from goveriment soon after their arrival. The neighborhood is on the St. Paul's, aboot nine miles from this place, located on a rich soil, and becotifully sitoated.

They separally are contented, and industriously representable and industriously representable in the Rev. When the should be thus done, were as attong as his feeble voice and from would allow.

They separally are contented, and industriously representable in the Rev. When the Rev. Rev. A. D. The Democratic had been desired, and look associated in the land they drew from government soon after their arrival. The neighborhood is on the St. Paul's, aboot nine miles from this place, located on a rich soil, and becotifully situated.

They separally are contented, and industriously representable and reversally are contented. The respective of the surface of the surface of the same and the states are fectly satisfied, and look astroops for the circuits from the United States government."

We shall hear more of this states government."

The end of this man draws high. In all probability he will not last many weeks. A friend who visited bim, found him lying on his little pallet bim, found him lying on his little pallet, he will not last ma

from this place, located on a rich soil, and besotifully sitoated.

They generally are contented, and industriossly preparing their land for farming. Thus far, those who have gons to their tarms, have done better than those who remisin on the coast.

This experiment will probably convince the colonization society of the practicability and propriety of sending emigrants iomediately to houses prepared for them on, or near, their own farms.

The citizens of Monrovia gave a public dinner to Capt. C. H. Bell, and officers, on the 17th of January at the government bouse. This dinner was given as being expressive of the sentiments the Liberians cutertain for Capt. Bell's lynx-eyed vigitance in seeking out, and putting down the alaveship Pons of Philadelphis. Tha invitation was extended to the officers of the Dolphin who were here at the time, but having mada arrangements to depart the day previous, could not attend.

American Stanfing Essentially Streut, a sermon by Rev. R. S. Streeter, pastor of the Con. Church of Austinburg, Ohio, 1845.

in Pittsburg. The Post of that city, commenting on the same, speaks of "the numerous warehouses, foundries, stores, dwellings, &c., numbering some sortes of the comment of the stores, dwellings, &c., numbering some sortes on the stores, dwellings, which have come as the stores of t foundries, stores, dwellings, &c., numbering some serve or front nexures, which have gone up since that dreadful day, when ruin stalked wildly abroad, desolating ocarly one balf of the fair city."

It occurred on the 10th of April, 1845. foundries, stores, dwellings, &c., numbering some

Senator was fairly roused, and showed himself to be and Mr. (and M wa will give tha "sparring" between these Sena-

The news from this country, which will be found

terest the English and Fiench fleets up the rivered the time, but having mada arrangemits to depart the day previous, could not attend.

A law has been passed, which amounts almost
a prohibition to the sale of spirituous liquors, in
saller quantities than one gallon. The price of
enase being five hundred dollars.
This law is
nsidered by some to be oppressive. very warm climates and changs of food.

For the True American. Crowfoot Sketches.

NEW YORK

American Stayent Essentially Sentel, a sermon by Rev. R. S. Streeter, passor of the Con. Church of Austinburg, Ohio, 1845.

This is a straight forward, good sense sermon, and indicates a swelling tile of religious feeling, in the Liniou, against this sum of all crimes. We give the concluding sentences:

"We have thus seen, as we have progressed, that slavery is a plant which our Heavenly Father has not planted. The drews and smiles of Heaven refuse to descend upon it. Its roots are moistened with the tears and holo of hopeless victims. Among its branches are heard unearthly sounded with the tears and holo of hopeless victims. Among its branches are heard unearthly sounded with the tears and holo of hopeless victims. Among its branches are heard unearthly sounded with the tears and holo of hopeless victims. Among its branches are heard unearthly sounded with the tears and hole of the control of the stayen of every longing and great lamentation. Gue issues from every opening prore; and lears from every expending lega; its lamenches, laden with the fruit of southern heard of the Sun of God, saying, "every plont which my Heaveoly Father hath not planted shall be rooted up?" "Even ao," is the response of a disenthralled world."

President Young's Discourse.

This able discourse is attrecting a good deal of attention. The press in Kentucky has not the time or space to notice it; but the people are enquiring for it, and what is better, will read it. The George town Christian Register says, "the discourse will find an echo in the lieart of every benevolent reader, and our own heart warms towards the divine, the abobat, the gentlemen, and the chiratian, who, in this age of oltraism, rises up, as if by inspiration, to give niterance to such solemn and important truts, and to point out, with unerring precision, the duites of masters to their sevants, and at the same orasis in the desert, or rather, as a voice in the mads of the storm, asying, "Peace, be still,"

Pittsburg

Last Fiday was the anniversary of the great fire

Benjamin Eddy has been tried at Providence for the murder of Alfred R. Shephard, on the 30th of November last, end found guilty of manslaughter. The jury were out about half an bour.

The Steamers.

The New York Herald says:—"There appears to be considerable anxiety for the safety of the Unicorn. She had not arrived at Halifax on the 5th inst., and it a matter of some doubt when aba will arrive there. It is supposed that her news will reach Boaton by some sailing vessel from Halifax, if the steamer ehould succeed in crossing the Atlantic. The Caledonia, with edvices from Liverpool to the 4th inst., is now in her tenth day, and may be expected next Sunday."

The Seeret Service Fund.

A letter from Washington to the New York Express asys:

"It is now generally believed that the cabinet, yesterday, resolved not to communicate to the Halifax, resolved not to communicate to the Halifax, resolved not to communicate to the Halifax, and halifax, the information and for the seminative process asys:

"It is now generally believed that the cabinet, yesterday, resolved not to communicate to the Halifax, the information and for the cabinet, yesterday, resolved not to communicate to the Halifax, the information and for the cabinet, yesterday, resolved not to communicate to the Halifax of the communicate to the Halifax, the information and for the cabinet, yesterday, resolved not to communicate to the Halifax of the communica

"Tris distance lends enchantment to the view, "And robes the moontsin in its azure hue." And robes the moontsin in its azure hue." It is not at a social party at L's, we met many literaterial properties of the social party at L's, we met many literaterial properties of the social party at L's, we met many literaterial properties of the social party at L's, we met many literaterial properties of the social party at L's, we met many literaterial properties of the social party at L's, we met many literaterial properties of the social party at L's, we met many literaterial properties of the social party at L's, we met many literaterial properties of the social party at L's, we met many literaterial properties of the social party at L's, we met many literaterial properties when we had long known through their writings, and whom we had afair off long time imaged to our mind's eye; yet we found them all we could have wished. Annong them were Miss Sedgwick, Mrs. Kikhand, Miss Fuller, Miss Lynch, Mrs. Seba Smith, Ms. Fuller, Miss Lynch, Mrs. Seba Sm

" Adding no

The Occasion Question.

This beam have steed upon the arighest. The form the table steed to the following pair reclusion, represent plantage of the following and the following pair reclusion, represent a property with distinction of the following and the following of the convention carefully always and the following of the clared Knagdow of Common and the King of the Linde Knagdow of Common and the King of the Linde Knagdow of Common and the King of the Linde Knagdow of Common and the King of the Linde Knagdow of Common and the King of the Linde Knagdow of Common and the Common and th

white the control and white the present with the control and t

conntries in the world, but deserts and ruins; for having left our warlike people in irons; for having left our warlike people in irons; for having forced them to profess a foreign faith, to speak a strange language, and having reduced them to be slaves of our oppressors. The dust of our fathers, martyrs of the rights of the de dem to be alsves of our oppressors. The
dust of our falters, martys of the right of the
dust of our falters, martys of the right of the
dust of our falters, martys of the right of the
dust of our falters martys of the right of the
dust of our falters martys of the right of the
dust of them the country that God has confided to
us. The free nations of file world invite a not
to allow our nationality to be destroyed. God
himself invites us. He with which our day deder mand an account of our stewardship. We are
twenty millions? Let us is seen as one man, and
an offere on the earth can crosh our power. We
shall have such liberty as never was enjoyed
on this seatth. Let us endeaver to compete
facts of the captal to the captal to the competence of the captal to the
more privileges, but each Pole find fall security for himself, his wife, his children; and let
him who is inferior in mind or body, find, withont humilitation, the infallible aid of the mation, which shall have the absolute property of
the land which to-day is only enjoyed by some.
Interests (lass interests) I) thus cease as well as
corrects and similar rights, and those who shall
fall with arms in their hands for the hational
cause, shall obtain an indemnity in land or mational goods. Poles I from this moment we
recognise not any difference. Let us henceforward he as the children of on mother—of Justive; of one faller—the God with is in Beaven,
and give as victory; but in order to darva dawn
his biessing we must not sally ourselves by the
vice of drunkenness, or any other infamous action; let in snot treat despotically those who
have heen confided to us; the use of the
with people, but with their oppressors. Intoken of friendship letts mount the antional cockade, and take the following only: "I swear to
serve Poland, any country, by council, world,
and action. I swear to sacrifice to her my
opinions, my life, my fortune. I swear alasslute obelience to the national government,
which has been recreted at Cracow the 22doth is mount,

As the was taken in and the gales were closed, a does the assistant editor of the Tribune state the case.

"The magnetizer having pronounced the patient in the proper state, Dr. Bestwick (assisted by Drs. Samuel R. Childs and John Niearus), proceeded with the operation. He first made an incision almost eight inches in length across the tumor, and then proceeded to remove it by the usual proceess. The operation lasted three minutes and required no small amount of enting. We stood within two feet of the patient, and watched her narrowly. There was no nusceolar invitehing and no manifestation whatever of sensibility to pain, or even of consciousness. A physician examined the pulse and said it was quite natural, though somewhat feelbler, perhaps, than usual. A dead hody could not have exhibited stronger insensibility to pain. The tumor weighed ten onnees. The wound did not bleed near as professly as such wounds and when the patient is in a natural state. The whole operation of removing the tumor and did not bleed near as professly as such wounds and when the patient is in a natural state. The whole operation of removing the tumor and did not bleed near as professly as such wounds and the patient is in a natural state. The whole operation of removing the tumor and drawing them to make a profess of the patient of the consideration of the consideration of the resolution at soone longth and the patient is in a natural state. The wound did not bleed near as professly as such wounds and the patient is in a natural state. The whole operation of removing the tumor and drawing the patient of the consideration of the consideration of the consideration of the consideration of the resolution at soone longth and the patient of the consideration of the constant of the patient of the p

yielded. The House then retused the section, to 55.

Mr. Droomgoole said he wanted letters which could not be laid. There had lievel gross corruption in the North Eastern Boundary business, and an outrageous abuse of power and trust. He asked for the adoption of the resolutions offered by his friend from Pennsylvania. There had been a most corrupt abuse of the public money. He exonorated the Whigs, not Daniel Welster, for he was not acting with the Whigs, but under the direction of Mr. Typel's administration was the most corrupt which had ever existed in the country or the

in a few days part his the bas atombast power to discrete disonal many wounds.

We have give very,
Mr. Dispression of disonal classes and the gentleman forms of the control of the contro

ower.

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Commite of this House on Foreign Affairs solumit to

in a few days past that he has abundant power to egon, and expressed his determination to vote

2 t do.

DOMESTIC MARKET.

DOMESTIC MARKET.

CINCINN ATI, April 20.—Flour.—Sale of 300 barrels, delivered at Mer son, at \$3 05, and 50 bits from wagon, \$3 70.

Poix.—Sales in \$1 and 100 bris. Mess at \$9 50, 91 bris. extra Clear at 10 50, and 600 bris. Clear and 600 bris. Clear and 600 bris. The sector of the days since, for munofiliate slipment, for 10 50 and 9 50.

Bicus.—Sales of 100,000 to 120,000 points \$360es, packed, at \$6.5,000 ltes. Shoulders at 4e., hogsheads included, and \$600 bot. of a 4e., and \$0e. for hogsheads.

Lakin.—Sale of \$6 bris. head land, from store, at 4 os. Grease.—Sale of \$15 and 10 hags Roo from \$50es, at 4 os. \$60es. Packed \$15 and 10 hags Roo from \$50es, at \$6 cs. \$60es. Packed \$15 and \$15 and \$10 hags Roo from \$50es, at \$6 cs. \$60es. Packed \$15 and \$15 and \$10 hags Roo from \$50es, at \$6 cs. \$60es. Packed \$15 and \$15 and \$10 hags Roo from \$50es, at \$6 cs. \$60es. Packed \$15 and \$15

And lowing of the herds.

Thou'st lost thine own bright em'raid line,
Which decked thee at thy birth;
And 'mid the base and lowly, lie
Here on the darksome earth,
When thy sisters sit in sombre brown,
Befitting Nature's pell—
Why wear'st thou then those brilliant robes,
And weepest not thy fall!—

And weepest not thy lant:

Lady, and seem'st it then so strange,
The fallen should look bright!

Does not God paint tho lowhest,
With His pencilling of light!
When souls had lost that purity
At the creation given,
He gave a robe of rightrousness
With far more hues of heaven.—
When thou neet'st a fallen aister,
Look kindly on her then.—
Thou see'st that beauly may remain,
Where the keen fiosts have been;
And He who paints the fallen haves,
May've look'd down from above,
And tinged her soul with those rich hues,
Repentance, faith, and love.—

Oh! take mo to thine own kind home, Oh! take mo to thine own kind home,
And press me closely round
With sheltring leaves; and leave me not
To perish here where found!
So shall my bright hues cheer thine eye,
When all is drear and cold.
Sheher me from the storm, and save
My orange, erimson, gold:—
Lift thou that fallen one, and shield
From Earth's cold, withering frown,—
So may'at thou bring a priceless gem
To deck thy Savior's crown.

> Songs of Labor-No. IV. THE SHIP BUILDERS.

The sky is ruddy in the East,
The earth is gray below,
And, spectral in the river mist
Our face, white timbers show.
Up!—let the sounds of measured stroke
And grating saw begin:
The broad-axa to the gnarled oak,
The mailet to the pin!

Hark !- roars the beltows, blast on blast, The sooty smithy jars,
And freesparks rising far and fast,
Are fading with the stars.
All day for us the smith shall stand
Beside that flashing force;
All day for us his beary hand
The groaning anvil scourge.

Gee up!—Gee ho!—The panting team
For us is toiling near;
For us the raftsmen down the stream
Their island barges steer. Rings out for us the axe-msn's stroke
In forests old and still,—
For us the century-circled oak
Falls crashing down his hill.

Up!—up!—in nobler toil than ours
No crafismen hear a part:
We make of Nature's giant powers
The slaves of human Art.
Lay rib to rib, and beam to beam,
And drive the trunnels free;
Nor faithless joint nor yawning seam
Shall tempt the searching sea!

Where'er the kecl of our good ship
The sea's rough field shall phough—
Where'er her tonsing spars shall drip
With salt-pray caught below—
That ship must heet live muster's beck,
Her helm obey his hand,
And seamen tread her reeling deck
As if they trod the land.

Her oaken ribs the vulture-heak
Of Northern ice may peel—
The sunken rock and corat peak
Mny grate along her keel:
And know we well the painted shell
We give to wind and wave,
Must float, the sailor's citadel,
Or sink, the sailor's grave!

Ho!—strike away the bars and blocks, And set the good ship free! Why lingers on these dusty rocks The young bride of the sea! Look!—how she moves aslown the gro Look!—how she moves allown the grooves. In graceful beauty now! How lowly on the breast she loves, Sinks down her virgin prow!

God bless her, wheresoe'er the breeze
Her snowy wing shall fan,
Aaide the frozen Hebrides,
Or sutry Hindostan!—
Where'er, in msit or on the main,
With peaceful flag unfurled,
She helps to wind the silken chain
Of Commerce round the world!

Speed on the ship!—But let her bear No merchandize of sin, No grossing cargo of despair Her roomy hold within. No Leshean drug for Eastern lands, Nor poison-draught for mus, But honest truits of toiling hands And Nature's sun and showers.

Be her's the Prainic's golden grain,
The Desert's golden sand,
The clustered fruits of sunny Spain,
Tha spice of Morning-land!
Her pathway on the open mein
May blessings follow tice,
And glad hearts welcome back again
Her white sails from the sea!

The Song of the Spade All honor ba paid to the homely apade—
The sword and the spear are idle things—
To the king in his pride and his subjects beside,
Its tribute the spade of the husbandman brings.

A bright thought from heaven to the tiller was Who first turned up to light the soil richly

God told in the hlast, how the seed should be See the first yellow grains by the husbandman

See the first harvest-morn, and the ripe yellow And the first crooked sickle thrust into the grain! 7th dancing and singing the valleys are ringing, For all that the spade has raised out of the plain

Then all honor he paid to the conquering spade— The sword and the shield are idle things— To the king in his pride and his subjects beside,

Its bounties the spade of the husbandman brings.

J. G.

SELECTIONS.

Napoleon-Ills Marriage with Josephine and Coronation. BY M. THIERS.

The eve of that grand solemnity now ap-

proached; that is to say, the 1st of December, Josephine, who had found favor with the Holy Father by a kind of devoutedness much akin to that of the women of Italy, Josephine sought an interview with him, to make an avowal which she hoped to turn to good account. She declared her fears in regard to her marriage to Napoleon, as, at the time of her marriage, religious ceremonies were abolished.

monies were abolished.

The very throne presented a strange specimen of the manners of the time. Napoleon had put an end to this state of things for his sister, the princess Murat, by asking the Cardinal Caprara to give her the nuptial benediction; but he had not chosen

so the Suns for his party of the Church, was a mere consulting, en unstantly denambed an interview of Agualoun, and to that interview, declared the control of the control

The was attired in a costume designed by the greatest painter of the day, and yery similar to the costume of the sixteenth century. He wore a plumed hat and a short mande. He was not to assume the imperial costume until he reached the Archbishopric, and at the moment of entering the church. Escorted by his Marshals on horseback, he proceeded slowly along the Rue St. Honore, the Quay of the Seine, and the Place Notre Dame, amidst the acclamations of immense crowds delighted to see their favorite General become Emperor, as though he had not himself achieved this with his excitable passions, and his warlike heroism, and as passions, and his warlike heroism, and as

not himself achieved this with his excitable passions, and his warlike heroism, and as if some touch of a magic wand had done it for him.

Napoleon arrived at the portico we have already described, alighted from his earriage, proveeded to the Archbishopric, took the crown, the sceptre, and the imperiat robe, and directed his course to the cathedral. Beside him was borne the grand crown, in the form of a tiara, and modeled after that of Charlemagne. After this first stage of the ceremony he wore only the crown of the Cesars, namely, a simple golden laurel. All admired that noble head, noble beneath that golden laurel, as some antique medallion. Having entered the church to the sound of pealing nusic, he knelt, and then passed on to the arm chair which he was to occupy previous to taking possessium of the throne.

The ceremony than commenced. The receiver and as a supple poised in the other. Individuals and nascentre and the interest of the receiver of the uncertainty the poised in the other. Individuals and nascentre and the interest of the long are equally supposed on the road; the robber timmediately jumped out of his sleigh, which was then some yards in advance of the purse, and ran back for his longed-for treasure, when the boy, with great presence of mind, took hold of the reins, and drove off as fast as he could with both horses and sleigh. The robber then fired his pistel, the centents of which passed through the back of the sleigh and between the boy's legs. The boy reached home in safety, and after examining the sleigh, found in the box of it, which was locked, the sum of three thousand frames.

NATIONAL PREJUDICES.—In estimating the worth of nations, justice requires that, while their views are put into one scale, their virtues should as conscientiously be poised in the other. Individuals and nations, passes of the sleigh and the provided the provid

the purse containing the money, which for

whose clay seems to have been kneeded with some indurating essence, that hardens them against the susceptibilities of humanity. Individuals of that stamp may display power, they never can reach to greatness.

Characters of Macbeth and Richard Til.—The leading features in the character of Macbeth are striking enough, and they form what may be thought, at first, only a bold, rude, Gothic outline. By comparing it with other characters of the same author, we shall perceive the absolute truth and identity which is observed in the midst of the giddy whirl and career of events.—Thus, he is as distinct a being from Richard III. as it is possible to imagine, though these two characters, in common hands, and indeed, in the hands of any other poet, would have been a repetition of the same general idea, more or less exaggerated. For both are tyrants, usupers, murderers, is crinel from nature and constitution,—Macheth becomes so from accidental circumstances. Richard is from his birth deformed in body and mind, and as naturally incapable of good. Macbeth is full of the "milk of human kindness," is frank, so ciable, generous. He is tempted to the commission of guilt by golden opportunities, by the instigations of his wife, and by proplicie warnings. "Fate and metaphysical aid" conspire against his virtue and his loyalty. Richard, on the contrary, needs no prompter; but wades through a series of crimes to the height of his ambition, from the migovernable violence of his temper, and reckless love of mischief. He is never gay but in the prospect or in the saccess of his vilanies; Maebeth is full of horror at the thoughts of the murder of Duncan, which he is with difficulty prevailed on to commit; and of renorse after its perpetration. Richard has no mixture of common humanity in his composition no regard to kindred or posterity—he own no fellowship with others; he is "limself alone." Maebeth is not destinute of feelings of sympathy, is accessible to pity, is even made, in some measure, die lange of the provided on the contrary success of his villanies; Macbeth is full of horror at the thoughts of the nurder of Duncan, which he is with difficulty prevailed on to commit; and of remorse after its perpetration. Richard has no mixture of common humanity in his composition, no regard to kindred or posterity—he owns no fellowship with others; he is "himself alone." Macbeth is not destitute of feelings of sympathy, is accessible to pity, is even made, in some measure, the dupe of his uxoriousness; ranks the loss of friends, of the cordial love of his followers, and of his good name, among the causes which have made him weary of life; and regrets that he has ever seized the crown by unjust means, since he cannot transmit it to his posterity.

There is a abone easily and extraintly about it will do well to remember. When, as sometimes by well accident, corrosive sublimate is swallowed, the white of one or two eggs, taken immediately, will neutralize the poison, and ehange the effect to that of a dose of calomel.—Ex.

To make Soap without nouting.—Take one gallon of lye, strong enough to bear up an egg, to every pound of grease. Put the lye into your barrel, and strain the grease that he has ever seized the crown by unjust means, since he cannot transmit it to his posterity.

By this process you have soap, clean and with much less trouble than in the old way.—American Agriculturist.

THE PRIOR THAT APES HUMILITY.-It is

means, since he cannot transmit it to his posterity.

The Prior that Apes Hentelty,—It is an absurd taste, or rather an irrational projudice, that objects to fine feathers, except as aids to deception, and as substitutes for what they should adorn. It is good to laught at that worst of vulgarities which as always dreading to be thought vulgar, and fears to array itself in a graceful and becoming garh, lest its solid qualities sloud be taken for mere glitter. He is a shallow philosopher who is frightened at the thought of being taken for a roxcomb, and dresses meanly to denote the greatness of his mind. The hoppery of the beau is to a shallow philosopher who is frightened at the thought of being taken for a roxcomb, and dresses usually to denote the greatness of his mind. The hoppery of the beau is to a shall prand disdoin of trifles is a symptom of littleness, and an affected attempt of fair argument is the most pitful of all affectations. The "goodly outside" is excellent when not failed y seamed, but the worst maturaface that Nature's jornneymen ever left unfinished, is better than the bravest mask that ever hid it. The sword-sheath of exquisite workmanship—the guilt vellum, and the rich leather in which the pages of poetry and philosophy are preserved—may be vanities, but they are never despised, except by a tainly infinitely more preportations.

Hirty to Young Laddes, "How young women waste thart time in trivial amusements, in the prime season for amusement, which is between the ages of sixteen and twenty, they will hereafter regret bitterly the loss when they come to feel themselves in fair in a prior to the same and the prior to the pr

question is easily settled for once, but the constant daily repetition of it, drives them into a quandary which it is difficult to avoid, and extremely vexations to endure. We believe our fair friends allow that a change and variety of dishes at different meals, give greater satisfaction than a monotonous continuance of the same food, however, we have the same food, however, which is the same food, however, which is the same food, however, which is the same food, however, where the same food, however, we have the same food the same

AGRICULTURAL

way .- American Agriculturist

Mode of Increasing the Growth of

trigge, proceeded to the Archivistopriv, took the crown, the scoptre, and the imperial robe, and directed his course to the cathed and were off as fast as the could with his passed than the form of a tiara, and modeled after that off Charlemagne. After this first slage of the ceremony he wore only the trown of the Cesars, namely, a simple polden hurel. All admired that noble head, noble beneath that golden latered, as some manager of the contents of white has been added that the content of white was locked, the sum of three thousand frames.

The ceremony that commenced. The sceptre, the sword, and the imperial robe, had been placed upon the alad. The Pope another he promised, settled the difficulty by firmly which he placed in his hand, and approached been continued to the promised, settled the difficulty by firmly though not violently, setzing the rown and placing it on his swan head. This action, which was perfectly appreciated by all promised, settled the difficulty by firmly though not violently, setzing the rown and placing it on his swan head. This action, which was perfectly appreciated by all promised, settled the difficulty by firmly though not violently, setzing the rown and placing it on his swan head. This action, which was perfectly appreciated by all promised, settled the difficulty by firmly though not violently, setzing the rown and placing it on his swan head. This action, which was perfectly appreciated by all promised, settled the difficulty by firmly though not violently, setzing the reason and the reason of the control of the proposed the same states. The pope and the reason which was perfectly appreciated by all promised, settled the difficulty by firmly though not violently, setzing the reason and placing it on his swan head. The pope and the reason is the settled the difficulty by firmly though the violently settled the difficul

out of the estate of the husband, the whole of which estate comprised some twelve or the fitteen hundred acres. By a subsequent act of the Legislature, the son, who hadreward to the Legislature, the son, who hadreward to the Legislature of t act of the Legislature, the son, who had re-mained with his mother, was made the le-gal beir to the property. As soon as this act was passed she bade adieu to the estate and joined her husband in the British Pro-vinces, where she lived and died, and the son eame in possession of the property.— The married and reared a large family of children and was a worthy and respects. He married and reared a large family of children, and was a worthy and respectable citizen. He held possession till about fifteen years ago, when he sold to Mr. Webster; who has by subsequent purchase added to the original, until now the estate numbers about 1500 acres.

The farm has been greatly improved under Mr. Webster's care, who is one of the best farmers in the Union. The present season he has cut 200 tons of English hay, about the same quantity of salt hay.

about the same quantity of salt hay. It is took of cattle, sheep and hogs, is of the very best breeds, and bring high prices.

He prefers the Ayrshire breed of cows to any other and hear the result of the prefers the Ayrshire breed of cows to any other and hear the result of the prefers the Ayrshire breed of cows to the profession of the prefers the Ayrshire breed of cows to the profession of the prefers the Ayrshire breed of cows to the profession of the prefers the Ayrshire breed of the profession of the prefers the Ayrshire breed of the profession of the prefers the profession of the prefers the profession of the prefers the profession of the profession of the prefers the profession of the prefers the profession of the profession of the prefers the profession of the prefers the profession of the prefers the profession of the profession of the prefers the profession of the profes any other, and lie has the largest number of the finest two-year old heifers we have

er seen. After dinner he took us in his vehicle around the whole of his fine farm. In one field of about fifteen acres he is trying this season which kind of manure is the best suited to corn. He had the whole fifteen acres planted at one time with corn, on which he has tried four kinds of manure, and the had the whole fifteen acres planted at one time with corn, on which he has tried four kinds of manure, and the had tried four kinds of manure, and the had tried four kinds of manure, and the first the first the sea of School Protection of the sea of S acres planted at one time with corn, on which he has tricd four kinds of manure, viz: guano, stable manure, kelp and fish (menhadens). The stall manure, the kelp and fish were spread upon the land and ploughed in. The guano was put on the hills after the corn was through. A present it is impossible to say which kind of manure will produce the best crop. We have not seen a corn-field this season which looks so fine. The eorn on which the guano was put is as yet not so high or so stout as that on other parts of the field, but is improving rapidly and may yet produce the heaviest crop.

Passing on we came to the old Governor Winslow house, which was built 180 years ago, and is without doubt the oldest house in the State. The estate remained in the Winslow family until within a few years. It is now included in Mr. Webster's estate. It is a large square frame house, with a chimney in the centre, the top of which is ornamented with a sort of cornice work.—

chinney in the centre, the top of which is ornamented with a sort of cornice work.—
The corners of the honse also have wood-work ornaments, which were designed we presume, to imitate blocks of stone. Otherwise, it has no peculiarities which distinguish it from other large old-fashioned houses. In a field of rich grass immediately in the rear of the old mansion were a number of cours and calves of were a number of cows and calves of the Ayrshire breed. The field had not the Ayrshire breed. The field had not been broken up for many years, and produced scarcely anything. By spreading upon it fish, it has become completely renovated, and the present season two tons of hay to the acre had been taken from it.

upon it fish, it has become completely renovated, and the present season two tons of hay to the acre had been taken from it.

Turning round we took another road which led towards the sea. Opening a gate we entered a large field in which some twenty or thirty head of two-year old Ayrshire heifers and steers were feeding. This field has not had a plough put in it far perhaps laff a century. It was large, and contained at least one hundred acres, thirty of which are now being broke up, the furrows being about half a mile in length. The cattle were fat, and their smooth glossy sides almost reflected the rays of the departing sun. From the top of a hill we had a view of the whole farm, the sea, and the surrounding country. Away to the South lay the towns of Duxbury and old Plymouth, with the bay and harbor, into which glided, 225 years ago, the lutle May Flower with its precious band of pilgrims, the lounders of one of the noblest Commonwealths the world ever saw. Looking in another direction we had the open sea before us. We also got a glimpse of Cape Cod, which lay thirty miles across the water. Turning around, we had a fine view of Mr. Webster's house, the extensive marshes, and the main land beyond. Near where we stood was a small inclosure of about a rod square, in which were four graves, in which were buried two fuvorite cows and two dogs.

From this emineuce we saw a teld of a few acress about half a mile distant. From its estimated the first of the surrounding country. Away to the South lay thirty miles across the water. Turning around we had a fine view of Mr. Webster's house, the extensive marshes, and the main land beyond. Near where we stood was a small inclosure of about a rod square, in which were four graves, in which were buried two fuvorite cows and two dogs.

From this emineuce we saw a teld of a few acress about half a mile distant. From its residue to the first of the contraction of the contraction of the properties of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of th

appearance precisely the same as the field in which we stood, but it had become so astonwhich we stood, but it had become so aston-ishingly changed by merely spreading fish upon it. He thinks very highly of fish and kelp for manures, both of which being the products of the sea, are easily obtained at Marshfield. Passing from this field, we made for the beach, about three quarters of a mile distant, and the tide being low we had a full view of it. It extends for seven miles along the Duxbury shore, and forms a nature along the Duxbury shore, and forms a natural breakwater and defence to the harbor inside. We rode a short distance upon us smooth surface, the waves of the broad Atlantic breaking at our feet. After a stay of about a quarter of an hour we returned to the house, where we arrived a little before Mr. Webster has three or four fine barns

dwelling houses on the estate. He has a large flock of geese, a large share of them wild geese; he has two Chinese geese, wild geese; he has two Chinese geese, which were brought from China by his son Pletcher Webster. They are much more beautiful than either our common breed or the wild; they are of a gray colour, with long neeks and black bills, and stand very creet; their chests are very full, and in this respect resemble a duck more than a goose. We tind it will take up more room in

respect resemble a duck more than a goose. We find it will take up more room in our paper than we can conveniently spare, to go into a minute description of all we have seen, and we must therefore, be brief. Mr. Webster's house is a few hundred hedge. The house is painted white, with green blinds, and has a green lawn in front, studded here and there with trees. To the main building there have been made two additions, in sort of half gathic style, in one of which is Mr. Webster's study and one of which is Mr. Webster's study and library. The improvements on the estate have all been made by its present noble proprietor. We think he told us that he had planted upwards of 50,000 trees on the farm since he purchased it. He had tried to raise the live oak, but our winters proved too severe for it. Near the house is a large reputable garden, and some fine. proved too severe for it. Near the house is a large vegetable garden, and some fine fruit trees. Close to the house is a large elm, one of the finest we have seen, it has stood there seventy years, and its lower branches trail upon the ground, and bend down like a weeping willow.

There are many things about which we should like to write, but we find our room wholly occupied. We break off thus ahshould like to write, out wholly occupied. We break off thus ahmylor occupied. We break off thus ahmylor occupied. We break off thus ahmylor occupied with the first scenery, and to converse with the first man of the age, are sources of joy to us which we feel unable to describe. — Lowell Country of the law of the law

ied to C FOSTER & Co., cor. Sevenih at J Bryan & Co., of the Washington of and Centre six, or to L. Sheppand & mil a, east of Main street, will receive THE WISSTERN LAWCET, deviced to M dea of Surguel 8s are. Lived by L. M LAWSON, M.D., Professor of General and Pathological Availage and Physiology, in Transplanne University, Lexington

William GUNNISON, General Commis-sion Merchant, No. 101, South Street, Bowley's Wharf Raltmore, Mp. Dec 24, 1-45. LEWINSKI, Architect .- Office in the upper

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS, The found at last 1 A cure for Consumption ! e year !! WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHURRY.
The great American remoty for Lung Complains and all affections of the Respiratory Complains.
We do not wish to fulle with the Ives or health of the milliteria, and we sincerely n die convertee to make in one of the million of th

e ask the attention of the candid to a few considersare, in every part of her works, has left indel ble of a cape too and the sign.

consumment of the arounds at vegetables of the assets that they could not endure the cold of the d vice versa.
disease and its care the adaptation is not

naces, rapidly a weight, and my flesh as firm and went as non-trus any person, and my food with me. I have enten more during the han I have for live years before.

of in deine.

young I be heuntiful, the good, all speak forth in its

It is now the fir ordernedic ne in the most intelli-The true and genuine "Wistar's Ralsam of Wild

rry' is sold at Chine and Chine and Galler Safe's SAFORD & PARK, Cuccinnan, Ohio, Corner of Walnun and Fourth States. Proprietors to them all orders must be addensed Softh in Kenticka by the Following Ackers's. I. T. Hays, Lexington, Seaton & Sharp, Mayve Bet W. Crincier, Franksen; J. L. Smettle, Harrolburg's andier & Phillips, Lelonous; H. T. Smith, Greensburg, Accounting Moving Green, Hopper & Cumpbel.

A NEW AND CHEAP LAW BOOK .- JUT